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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Anglo-Egyptian Causes Both in Armenia

SLAUGHTER OF THE SERVANTS

THOUSANDS OF DISEASED HORSES FA-

REMOVED FROM THE ARMY

16 WAR IN CRETE

Massacred in Incident to Native Resistance.

ENGLAND'S KING IN

ARMENIA

accordance with their own views instead of being in accordance with the desires and needs of the people of the Territory.

This would be likely to be much more the case in Hawaii than it has been in the Western territories, for the reason that communication and supervision would be so much less in the case of Hawaii owing to the greater distance and infrequency of communication.

2. We understand that some of our fellow citizens have been in favor of at least a temporary government by Commission. We are willing to admit that if such a form of government were provided for the next few years, it might, and probably would, to a great extent, eliminate the bitterness of feeling which has grown out of the transition of Hawaii from a monarchy to a territory of the United States, by preventing elections and the consequent probable continuity of present party differences which have in the past and probably will for some time to come divide along race lines, and embrace on the one side those who have favored, and on the other those who have opposed a monarchical form of Government.

But admitting all this, it is submitted that if a government by Commission is once fairly established here it will be far more difficult to replace it by some more representative form of government than would now be the case, and that the benefits to be derived therefrom are insufficient to offset the evils and disadvantages of such system while they are not great enough to compensate for the loss of local control of the local government.

Another and weighty reason why government by Commission should not be established is that, although the full electorate of this country is not up to the highest standard of American citizenship, still we submit that the ultimate object and aim of republican government should be to make all territories eventually self-governing and that this can be accomplished only by training the people into self-government by actual participation therein to the full extent which the safety of the general government and the local territory will allow. Government by Commission only, would tend to make the people of Hawaii less, instead of more capable of eventual self-government.

We therefore respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that your recommendation to Congress be not in favor of a government by Commission.

TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT FAVORED.

We respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that you recommend to Congress the adoption of a form of territorial government which may involve as wide a degree of local control as the safety of the general government and local interests will allow.

We respectfully suggest the following as being some of the most important points concerning which local control may be given within the boundaries suggested:

1. That, while the chief executive officer of the territory should be appointed by the President, he should be a bona fide resident of the country holding property interests therein, and that all subordinate officers should possess like qualifications.

We submit that this is thoroughly in line with American precedents and policy and in support thereof respectfully refer to the platforms of the three national parties adopted at their last general convention in 1896, viz:

From the Democratic platform:

"We favor the early admission of all the territories giving the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed."

From the People's Party platform:

"We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia."

From the Republican platform:

"All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable."

It is respectfully submitted that a principle which has been unanimously adopted by the national parties of the United States, and which has been, with few exceptions, recognized by successive administration in the practical appointments to existing territories, can properly, and in the interests of all concerned, should be, now embodied in statute form, and we respectfully urge upon your Honorable Commission that there may be included in your recommendations to Congress a provision that federal appointments to Hawaii may be in accordance with the principles set forth in the party platforms above quoted.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

While we have given our reason for desiring that a representative form of Government be adopted for Hawaii instead of a Government by Commission, we believe that it would be unwise to immediately grant full and unrestricted suffrage either in the interests of the general government or the local community, or of republican government.

Prominent among these reasons are the facts:

1st. That a large portion of those heretofore eligible to the electorate have been and are hostile to a Republican form of Government, and for some time to come there is every probability that the guiding principle of their action will be to hamper and obstruct the evolution of responsible representative government rather than to assist therein.

2nd. A large proportion of those heretofore eligible to the electorate are unaccustomed, either by race instincts or personal participation, to self-government except in the most limited degree.

While we believe in the principle above stated, that the only way to train a people into the methods of representative government is to allow them to practically participate therein, we submit that it is not necessary in putting such principle into practice, to, at one step, graft upon a people who have but slight practical experience therewith, the full representative and electoral system which, in the United States, has been the growth of centuries, among a people who have become accustomed to it through generations of practical experience.

We therefore respectfully suggest to your Honorable Commission that the franchise be granted with such restrictions and checks as will further, and not obstruct, the growth of representative republican institutions in Hawaii.

The present qualifications required of electors, by the Hawaiian Constitution, have been evolved through many years of practical dealing with the subject matter and issues now in question, and are, we submit, ones which have proved by experience to be better adapted to the conditions which now prevail in Hawaii than any other.

On the one hand it practically allows every elector to participate in the regulation of the government, by casting a vote for

members of the House of Representatives; while it provides a more restricted electorate, under conditions neither arbitrary nor oppressive, for the election of the upper House.

It is respectfully submitted that the addition of a property qualification for voters for the upper House is not un-American nor inconsistent with representative institutions.

Almost, if not every State in the original Union required a property qualification of its voters; and it is only within ten years that the last of the States of the Union, Rhode Island, abolished the ownership of property as a qualification of its voters.

It is respectfully submitted that the Congress of the United States in and of itself admits of the propriety, under certain conditions, of a difference in the electoral qualifications of the electors of its two Houses, the electors of the Senate being restricted to the members of the Legislatures of the respective States, while the members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people of the several congressional districts at large.

It is submitted further that the entire American system of government is based upon the theory of checks and balances of one branch of the government over against the other, the particular method of the application of the principle being adapted by the constructors of the system to the conditions then presented to them.

It is submitted that the particular method of adapting and applying such checks and balances in the case of Hawaii should likewise be governed by the conditions now presented, and that the method now suggested contains no departure from the principles adopted by the originators of the American system of government.

As the people of the country by immigration and assimilation become better acquainted with the American system, it can by successive stages be extended in its entirety, if it is then thought best so to do, without any violence to the orderly and business-like conduct of the public business.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

We do not desire to discuss the judicial system in detail, but as the general outlines of that system are vital to the interests of every resident of the territory, we respectfully suggest for the consideration of your Honorable Commission that the best interests of all concerned will be met by the organization of a system of local courts, which shall, so far as possible, have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all local matters, so as to prevent so far as possible, the delay and expense involved if appeals may be taken to the Circuit or Supreme Courts sitting at Washington or other parts of the United States.

It is submitted that if a judicial system is adopted which allows indiscriminate appeal to courts beyond the borders of the territory it will be an absolute denial of justice to poor litigants and a source of great and unnecessary expense and delay to all.

It is submitted that the present Hawaiian system of courts has been evolved out of fifty years practical experience and if converted into a territorial system will fully answer all the local territorial needs, and we respectfully urge that you recommend its adoption with as little change as possible.

In this connection we have but three further suggestions to make:

1st. That under the conditions existing here it will be disastrous to the public interests if judicial positions are made elective and we therefore respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body that for the present they continue to be appointive.

2nd. That the jury system heretofore in use in Hawaii, under which race lines have been recognized, a Hawaiian's case, whether civil or criminal, being tried by a Hawaiian jury, a foreigner's case being tried by a foreign jury, and a case between a Hawaiian and a foreigner being tried by a jury of six Hawaiians and six foreigners, has long outgrown its original object, which was to guarantee to foreigners a fair trial, and should be abolished as unnecessary and liable to perpetuate race differences.

3rd. That the jury system heretofore and now in use in Hawaii, under which a verdict can be rendered in both civil and criminal cases by nine out of the twelve jurors, has now been in use in the country for over fifty years and has worked well.

The feeling in the country is practically unanimous in support of a continuance of the system, and we urge that you so recommend.

LABOR.

The question of the labor supply of the country is the one which most directly affects the interests which we represent, and, as this is almost entirely an agricultural country, it is the question which most vitally affects not only the continued prosperity, but the very existence of the leading industries of Hawaii.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the penal contract system which still survives here, was introduced, not at the desire of the employers of labor but as a matter of necessity in order to secure laborers.

In the earlier half of the century the leading industry of the country, and the source of its principal revenue, was the whale fisheries, the crews of the whale ships being largely recruited here.

The usual American shipping contract was utilized in shipping the sailors and in order to secure the services of the native Hawaiians, who would not ship under other circumstances, an advance on account of wages was made upon the signing of the contract.

This vicious system of an advance on account of wages, frequently amounting to several months' wages in full, became so established in the Hawaiian mind as the necessary precedent to engaging in any continuous labor, that laborers could not be obtained from among them except upon making a considerable advance on account of wages, accompanied by the same form of shipping contract used by the whalers, in order to secure the re-payment or working out of the amount advanced.

In later years as the supply of Hawaiian laborers became insufficient to meet the demands of a developing country, laborers were imported from abroad, at great expense to both the Government and employers of labor in Hawaii.

For example, during the ten years from 1878 to 1888 there was expended by the Hawaiian Government in importing laborers into Hawaii the sum of \$1,019,000; while the employers of labor spent during the same period an amount only a little less than \$1,000,000.

For this sum 18,400 people were brought into the country.

Since 1888 the greater part of the expense has been borne by the employers of labor and the average annual number of laborers imported into the country has been from 3,000 to 5,000.

The enormous expense of securing these laborers has required some security that the amounts advanced to pay the passages and expenses of the immigrants should be re-paid or worked out, with the alternative of ruin to the employer making the advances if such security were not obtainable.

For this purpose, and in this way, the penal contract system, which is almost word for word the duplicate of the American

shipping contract used for seamen became incorporated into and has continued a part of the Hawaiian labor system.

The evils of the system and its tendency to depreciate the standard of labor as an honorable calling have been recognized and appreciated by the great bulk of intelligent people of Hawaii, and it has almost entirely fallen into disuse, except with relation to the newly imported immigrants and the securing of the advances made to and on account of them.

So great has been this tendency that the census of 1890 shows that approximately 35,000 laborers only approximately 10,000 were working under contract, and these almost exclusively under contracts made abroad.

We do not expect and do not ask that the penal contract system be perpetuated and have recited the foregoing facts, not for the purpose of bolstering up or continuing that system, but for the purpose merely of illustrating and showing one of the difficulties which the agricultural industries of this country labor under.

The tropical agricultural industries of Hawaii have in the past, and must continue in the future, to compete with the like industries of other countries wherein labor is abundant and far cheaper than it is here.

Contrary to usual comment and understanding in the United States, the average cost of labor in Hawaii does not vary much from the average cost of similar labor in the United States.

The average cost of ordinary field labor in Hawaii counting in the lodgings, medical attendance, wood, water and land for cultivation, almost universally furnished to the laborers, does not in any case fall below \$16 a month, in most cases comes to as high as \$18 a month, and ranges upward to \$20 and even more a month.

INCREASED NEED OF LABOR.

Under the stimulus of stability of Government and certainty of a market, it is a certainty that the agricultural industries of the country will greatly expand if laborers can be obtained.

Three large and several smaller sugar plantations are now being organized which will probably require not less than five thousand more laborers, and the coffee industry yet in its infancy, will soon require many thousands more.

Either these laborers must be obtained from beyond the borders of Hawaii or the development of the country will be checked and existing industries hampered if not extinguished.

EXEMPTION FROM AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWS ASKED.

It has been the belief of some, and the hope of many more, interested in the future of Hawaii, that Annexation would bring to Hawaii a white American farming population which would solve both the labor and the political problem.

It is not the intention of this body to dispute the correctness of this theory, but if such change takes place, it will, owing to the distance from the centers of over-supply of labor in the labor markets of the United States and the expense of getting here from there, be a considerable period before such can be obtainable upon the farms and plantations of Hawaii.

Moreover, it is open to question whether any considerable number of American laborers will be content to accept the wages which the Hawaiian Agricultural industries can afford to pay, even though under the present special tariff conditions the sugar industry may be able to pay a somewhat higher rate of wages than that heretofore paid.

Meanwhile the necessities of the industries of the country are immediate and pressing.

We estimate that during the twelve months next ensuing the date hereof, the agricultural industries of the country will require not less than 7,000 laborers in addition to those now in the country.

The chief sources of labor have heretofore been China, Japan and Portugal.

By the terms of the annexation resolution, the further immigration of Chinese is prohibited and we understand that the general policy of the United States is such that there is no probability of any further immigration being allowed.

We do not propose to set our interests up as against the general policy or interest of the United States at large, nor to ask that any special privileges be granted us which are not granted to American citizens as a whole; but in view of the fact that the entire industries of Hawaii have been built up on a certain system of labor, we do not feel that it would be asking too much.

Every one of these conditions, in so far as they relate to Hawaii, will be reversed if a Government by Commission is established here.

(5) Instead of being directly under the eye of the President, so that he will have intimate personal knowledge of the difficulties to be met and the remedies required, the Commission will be removed to a distance of over 5,000 miles, with infrequent mail communication, it frequently taking six weeks and over to send a communication from Honolulu to Washington and obtain a reply.

Even if cable communication is established, the distance and expense of telegraphic communication will prevent the sending of cable messages except in bare outline and concerning subjects of great importance.

(6) Instead of Hawaii being personally and intimately known to members of Congress, it and its needs and conditions will be but a name to the vast majority of them.

(7) Instead of the needs and desires of the public as expressed through the public press, meeting at frequent intervals the eyes of the supreme power, such expressions of opinion will practically be seen by the members of the Commission only, as purely local papers receive but scant attention away from the locality in which they are printed, especially when they must necessarily be several weeks old before reaching Washington.

It is not to be expected that Congress would or could give to Hawaii the amount of time and thought that is now devoted by it to the local questions and issues arising in the District of Columbia.

The practical result of Government by Commission in Hawaii would be that it would be good or bad, according as the character suddenly reversed and its supply cut off before a new source of supply is opened up.

We remain,

Your obedient servants,

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

By its President J. B. Atherton, and

By its Secretary C. Bolte.

Honolulu, H. I., September 8th, 1898.

COIN OF REALM

Change Will Not Involve Loss to Individuals.

GOVERNMENT BEHIND THE ISSUE

Will the Money Disappear or Be Called In-Cabinet-Commission, Dimes-Quarters.

Some time ago the Cabinet of the Republic of Hawaii voted that the local Government should assume any foreseen or likely or natural liability to individuals that should arise in transferring the financial department here along with the sovereignty. No announcement or publication of the vote or action was made at the time. This is the first of it in print, though it has quite generally been assumed, both without thought or remark that the credit of the country was behind the money issue and that there was no occasion for either calculation or worry.

Hawaii has had for her own money, silver only, though the gold of the United States had early statutory recognition and the paper and silver of that country have always been commonly current. There was coined for the Government here in the year 1883 \$1,000,000 of silver. This is all in circulation, either in the coin itself, or in certificates.

Considerable of the Hawaiian silver has disappeared. But not so much of it is gone as the casual reckoner might venture to say. There is a quite large amount of American silver in use here. Its importation for some months a year and two years ago was heavy. One shipment of 50,000 American silver dollars was brought in quite recently and there have been several importations of \$20,000 of American silver. The greatest use of silver in the country is in the payment of plantation hands and other laborers. On account of these demands there has been from time to time complaint of scarcity of the white coin.

One theory of the future in finance here is that the Hawaiian silver issue will just naturally disappear, that it will be carried away in jewelry and as souvenirs. This opinion will scarcely bear dissection, though there is, of course, no small weight to it. The disappearance of the dimes is a really remarkable incident and is a strong or impressive precedent. There were \$25,000 of dimes. Today there are no dimes in circulation and they sell at two-bits each and there are no very heavy holders of them.

Some of the other denominations may go the way of the dimes. Try the quarters. They are becoming scarce in trade and are beginning to go into jewelry and into collections. But there is \$100,000 of quarters up in the store vault of the treasury in the Executive building. That means 400,000 pieces of the coin and that number will do for a good many belts, spoons, hat pins and collections. Dollars and halves are so plentiful as currency that the problem of their exhaustion is not yet to be considered. The dollar is used not a little for jewelry. The half will last longest of all.

A few weeks ago a couple of prominent men organized on a corner downtown a quick partnership to corner the quarters. They gave it up when they learned the amount of coin on hand. The question or possibility of counterfeiting the coins abroad has been taken into account only slightly by the operators.

On the question of the finances or the currency, Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance, said yesterday, that there was no possibility of any individual losing by having Hawaiian silver on hand or of gaining by speculating in it as money. He said the Commission had been informed that it was estimated there still existed, available for calling in if it was to be called in, about \$50,000 of the Hawaiian coin. Some business men, financial factors and citizens will say that the shortage from a million is considerably more, but this figure of \$50,000, has been made after careful investigation.

It is supposed, though it is not at all settled, that the Commission will recommend that the Hawaiian silver be taken up and coined into American money and that there will of course be only money of the United States here.

There is talk in at least one bank here of abolishing the distinct gold and silver accounts in the near future. There will be no more of the double affair after a settlement with the United States is made and officials of this one house think it would be a good plan to forestall the change. Abandonment of the double or pair accounts would be a big saving of the work and trouble of accounting by the banks and to firms and individuals.

Happily Mated.

Cyril O. Smith, teacher of Hilo Union school, and Miss Whitehouse, a recent arrival from England, were quietly wedded at the residence of Mrs. Sorenson in Nuuanu valley Monday evening.

New Band Instruments.

The Bergstrom Music Company of this city, having a new store in the Progress block, has been awarded the contract for furnishing a complete set of new instruments for the Government band. The total cost will be

\$1,100 and the horns, etc., will be of the well known Carl J. Hansen make. There were three other bidders. Two were local houses. The third was the Berlin concern that has outfitted the band ever since there was a band. Some of the instruments now used have seen service for fifteen years.

Paris Exposition.

The Foreign Office will endeavor to induce an interest in a Hawaiian exhibit for the World's Fair at Paris in 1890. To this end a notice is published and sight will not be lost of the matter. The Commissioner here for France is anxious that the Islands shall be represented in the great show and so is the American representative to the Exposition. Mr. Shingle, who is acting for Hawaii in the big show at Omaha, wrote recently that he had an engagement to meet at Chicago Mr. Peck, who is already collecting material for the United States space at Paris.

A - FIRE DID IT**Loss of Life on the Sugar Ship Kenilworth.****Ernest Thrum Writes of the Death Dealing Disaster—He Had Narrow Escape.**

Mrs. T. G. Thrum received several letters by the Moana yesterday from her son Ernest, who was a passenger by the ill-fated ship Kenilworth, sailing from Hilo for New York. Mr. Thrum writes from Valparaiso, Chile. His last letter was dated August 5. At that time he thought he would probably soon take steamer passage for New York, as extensive repairs to and long delay of the Kenilworth was apparently necessary. Of the fire, which was first discovered on July 7, Mr. Thrum says:

"The cabins were full of smoke and gas coming from the lazarette and penetrating through the least crevices, and after burning all night we docked at 5 a.m. As my room was so strong I told the captain I would lie down on the transom in his cabin, but feeling very cold thought I would go below. By this time everybody was gone off in boats. All signs of smoke were gone, the parts that were hot in the afternoon were quite cold, so he did not call us until the time the captain had told him to."

"In the mate's room was Henry Hobson, one of our engineers, who had turned out a lad of 16, and Mr. Piper, the captain. The captain was in his bed and, as I said before, I was on his lounge. The captain told me as he went into his room 'Get out of here, you old fool,' and immediately did, for when I had heard him he was snoring and fast asleep. When Mr. Generaux came to call the captain and mate, I was breathing heavily, while the other three were unconscious, and the captain took me in his arms. I was taken to the deck, where stimulants were administered and everything possible done to restore life, but without avail except in my case. For two solid hours they worked over me, and when we were again at sea about 12 m.p.h. the temperature was quite cold, so he did not call us until the time the captain had told him to."

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WE SENT LETTERS**Documentary Evidence in
Kahuku Ranch Case.**

**Correspondence on the Deal-De-
sition Reserved-Estate of
Antone Rosa.**

From Thursday's Daily:

The case of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company vs. Col. Samuel Norris, Hilo, for specific performance, was before Judge Perry yesterday. Mr. Ballou, attorney for complainant, read the bill and Mr. Hatch the answer. Mr. Ballou then read thirteen letters which passed between Col. Norris, J. O. Carter and others, prior to and immediately following the sale of Kahuku Ranch to C. Brewer & Co. Complainants then called as witnesses J. O. Carter, P. C. Jones and W. G. Irwin. The defense called only Col. Norris, who denied having given authority to Mr. Carter to sell the ranch. Decision reserved. Kinney & Ballou for complainants; F. M. Hatch for respondent.

Haley Eldridge has entered suit against Samuel Parker for the recovery of \$5,721.66 claimed under the following agreement, dated November 18, 1884: "That said party of the first part (Parker), in consideration that said party of the second part (Eldridge) has this day conveyed to him all of those premises situated at said Kohala, known as Hawi, Hikiau and Kohale, described in Royal Patents Nos. 4,295, 2,495 and 4,865, doth hereby covenant and bind himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, that in addition to the consideration named in the deed of said premises, he, said party of the first part, and his heirs, executors and administrators, shall and will pay unto said party of the second part, the sum of \$100 per month for each and every month during her natural life, etc."

Hugh E. McIntyre has been appointed auxiliary administrator of the estate of the late George R. Mahoney under \$2,500 bonds. R. D. Billman for petitioner. Mr. Mahoney was a resident of Liverpool and died there. His Hawaiian property consists of two Government bonds of \$1,000 each, and \$500 in Spreckels bank.

Philomena Kaouli has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Hermann Kaouli under \$1,400 bonds.

Kane has entered ejectment proceedings against Pain and Keaws to recover a small piece of land at Kuhio, Honolulu, and \$500 damages. J. M. Davidson, attorney for plaintiff.

Chief Justice Judd has made a ruling that Joseph Kalauka and Mele Kalauka are entitled to a deposit of \$64.50 made by the late P. M. Kalauka in the Postal Savings bank.

Upon petition of Castle & Cooke, H. May & Co. and others to Tokyo, of Paolo, Hawaii, has been declared a bankrupt.

The court has approved the trustees' accounts in the matter of the estate of James Gay.

Judge Perry has appointed George R. Carter administrator of the estate of the late H. A. Jones, under \$47,000 bonds. A bond has been filed in said sum, with P. C. Jones as surety.

Cecil Brown has qualified as trustee of the estate of the late Godfrey Rhodes and has received Nancy Rhodes, executrix, for the following: Real estate, valued at \$28,500; personal property, valued at \$6,000.

Judge Stanley has confirmed the action of the trustees of the James Gay estate in leasing said estate at Waialua to B. F. Dillingham for plantation purposes.

Cecil Brown, trustee under the will of the late Kaliipua Kanoe, has re-appointed the executor for the following turned over to him: Real estate valued at \$31,300; personal property valued at \$1,600.

John F. Colburn has petitioned for letters testamentary on the estate of the late Judge Antone Rosa. The property consists of real estate at Kaahawai and Kalihi valued at \$7,000 and personal effects, \$1,000. The heirs are the widow and three minor children. Monday, October 17, is set as the day for hearing petition. L. A. Thurston for petitioner.

Bennington Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The U. S. S. Bennington will leave Mare Island today, stop two days in the bay and then proceed to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Philadelphia. The latter vessel will remain in the Bay one year for general repairs.

Another report has it that the Bennington has been ordered to Pago Pago bay, Samoa, according to Mare Island reports, to make a survey for a coaling station.

Stock Exchange.

Ten shares of Oahu assessable sold on Change yesterday at \$125. The following sales between boards were posted: 127 shares Oahu assessable, at \$125; 5 shares Honolulu, at \$40; 20 shares Hawaiian Agricultural Co., at \$120; 10 shares Hawaiian Telephone Co., at \$125; 20 shares Oahu, at \$100. Bills for funds assessable at \$125.00, Oahu at \$95, and Hawaiian Electric at \$107.50, were promptly declined.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

OAHU LARGER.**More Stock and More Acreage for
New Plantation.**

At a meeting of stockholders of the Oahu Sugar Co. held yesterday it was decided to increase the capital stock from \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000 by the issuance of 6,000 additional shares of stock at \$100. Preference will be given present holders in the purchase, and the next chance to come in will fail to employes of the plantation. New pumps for the plantation and other improvements are contemplated for the immediate future.

The arrangement for the issuance of the new stock is that each present holder of three shares shall have an allotment of one new share, to be paid for in assessments. The stock will be out in November and it is supposed it will all be taken within the company. When this was learned yesterday there was at once demand for the stock now available for the market.

Oahu is to have at least two new pumping stations with a corresponding increase of acreage. Sets of wells will be sunk in Waipahu and Walawa gulches.

HEALTH BOARD.**Various Reports Read—A Hilo
Resignation.**

(From Thursday's Daily)

President W. O. Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood, T. F. Lansing, D. L. Kellogg, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon.

Inspector Kellogg reported 74,600, 53,289 and 59,811 bath examined during the past three weeks.

Maternity Home report showed \$2,758 on hand at the end of August.

Malaspina hospital, at Waipahu, reported twenty-four persons cared for during the month.

In answer to three communications the Board replied to Government physicians that they should be paid by school teachers must be issued by physicians and must be under their control.

Government physicians were instructed to vaccinate all persons coming to their office free of charge.

Dr. F. C. Andrews from the office of manager of the Hilo hospital. Accepted, Sheriff L. A. Andrews was asked to take the work.

THEY CREEP UP ON US UNAWARES.

Thousands of the good people who read these articles have grey hairs in plenty. Are you one of them? If so, do you remember when you saw the first grey hair—on your head, or in your beard, as the case may have been? It was natural enough; time is a bleacher, as well as a dyer; yet the discovery was a surprise, perhaps a shock to you. You didn't see that grey hair coming. All at once—it was there.

Now behold how many worse things are like that, and learn a valuable lesson.

"Up to March, 1891," says Mr. John Murray, "I never had any illness in my life. Then, suddenly, as it were, I felt that something was wrong with me. At first I had an awful bitter taste in the mouth, and after eating I had a pain at the chest and a horrible sensation at the stomach, as of a hot iron burning me.

"I vomited all the food I partook of, and sometimes I threw up blood. Nothing ate would remain on my stomach more than a few minutes, and I was afraid to take any solid food. Even milk and slops distressed me.

"Being unable to leave the house I sent for a doctor, who said that my stomach was ulcerated. He gave me medicines of different kinds, and recommended applications; but nothing gave me any relief, and I grew worse and worse.

"In spite of the soothing drops I took I got no sleep night or day. The pain was so severe I could not lie down in bed.

"After four months' suffering I was removed to the Grantown Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment and diet. I was fed solely on liquid food, and my stomach was so inflamed and sore that I threw up most of it. After five weeks in the hospital I was worse than ever and returned home. There I lingered on in great pain and weakness month after month. I was now pale as death, and so weak I could not draw one foot after the other.

"I had given up all hopes of recovery, and was gradually wasting away, expecting no relief except in death, which I thought could not be far away.

"This was in February, 1892. It was then I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to see whether there could possibly be any virtue in it for so desperate a case as mine.

"Not being able to procure the Syrup in our neighborhood my son wrote to London for a supply. It may seem hard to believe, but it is true, that the first few doses gave me welcome relief. Continuing to take it I was soon able to take nourishing food, and felt my strength coming back. After a little all pain left me, and I have never ailed anything since; but can follow the hours and—do any kind of work.

"I thank my Creator for making Mother Seigel's Syrup known to me; for without it I should now be in my grave. I tell everybody that it saved my life. You are welcome to publish this to all the world. (Signed) John Murray, Cragsmore Cottage, Abernethy (near Balmoral), Grantown, August 28th, 1893."

Mr. Murray is man of high character, and well known in the district. He is in the employ of D. Jardine, Esq., of Raicroft Lodge. His disease was acute inflammatory dyspepsia, for an attack of which (unconsciously to himself) his system had long been preparing. What seems a sudden illness," says an eminent physician, "is but the climax of a series of changes which have been going on for a considerable time, the slight warning symptoms not having been noticed by the patient."

No grey hairs come. No disease comes. So death comes. Watch for the earlier signs and keep Mother Seigel's Syrup close at hand.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. NEWPORT & SONS, London. POTTER DURE AND CO., LTD., BOSTON, MASS. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO and BERKELEY, CAL.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.**

..... DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

**HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.****HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,**

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guarantee analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is well known and it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods

Just Received by . . .

HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

**Lillian Russell
Cigar!**

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For
The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

Now That Plantations
are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season.
We have on hand
MAGNOLIA METAL
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds,
BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale,
TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders,
and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.
Send Orders to
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

**DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES**

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Reservoir.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

**CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED****Blood Mixture****THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER**

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvelous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on Legs.

Cures Blister and Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, acne.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures all Malarial Swellings.

Cures the various Ulcers of the Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 12.

Schr. Waialua, Irving, 2 days from Manila; Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, 12 hrs. from Makaweli; Schr. Ada, 28 hrs. from Makana.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.

Br. Smit. Moana, Carey, 5 days 7 hrs. from San Francisco, pass, and mds., to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Smit. Alameda, Von Oterendorp, 16 days from Sydney, pass and mds., to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. sch. Chas. E. Falk, Anderson, 19 days from Eureka 150 M feet lumber, to Allen & Robinson.

Am. sh. Isaac Reed, Watt, 158 days from Baltimore, 1,900 tons coal to U. S. Government.

Ch. ship Star of Italy, Westere, 44 days from Newcastle, 2,330 tons coal to order.

Schr. James Macee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.

Thursday, September 15.

Schr. Ada, from windward ports; Schr. Maui, Freeman, from Hawaii; Schr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 13.

Smit. Noosa, Pederson, Makaweli; Schr. Kinau, Clarke, Hilo ports.

Smit. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Schr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kahuku; Schr. W. G. Hall, Higland, leeward Kauai ports.

U. S. T. S. Tacoma, Davis, San Francisco.

Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala; Schr. Concord, Harris, Kauakakai.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Br. smit. Moana, Carey, Sydney; Smit. Alameda, Von Oterendorp, San Francisco.

Schr. Hawaii, Macdonald, Hakaian; U. S. troophop Scandia, Hart, Manila.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina; Schr. Mot Wahine, Sam, Kohala; Schr. Ada, Martin, Koolau.

Thursday, September 15.

Schr. James Macee, Tullett, Kapaa; Schr. Kawailani, Koolau.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

KAILUA—Arrived, Sept. 7, schr. Pioneer, 15 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PORT BLAKELEY—Sailed, Sept. 1, schr. Mawemea, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 2, bktne. C. F. Crocker, from Honolulu.

PORT LUDLOW—Sailed, Sept. 2, schr. Annie M. Campbell, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Sept. 2, bk. Albert, for Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Arrived, Aug. 30, U. S. T. S. Zealandia, from Manila for San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Aug. 31, Br. schr. Dorie, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 5, schr. Lakme, 13 days from Honolulu.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived Sept. 5, ship Ironquois, from Honolulu, and was ordered to New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Sept. 5, ship Ironquois, from Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, Sept. 5, schr. Allen A. from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Passed, Sept. 2, schr. Annie M. Campbell, from Ludlow for Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Sept. 2, br. ship on-toship, from Honolulu.

NEAH BAY—Passed, Sept. 3, br. ship Grenada, from Naimo, for Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE—Sailed, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, Haw. bk. R. P. Ritter—Pass, and mds., San Francisco to Honolulu.

AM. bktne. Europa—Gow at Eureka

Lumber thence to Honolulu.

AM. schr. Emma—Gow at Honolulu.

Schr. Transit—Pass, and mds., to Honolulu, from San Francisco.

SPOKEN.

July 23—Lat. 7° S., lon. 29° W., ship St. Francis, from New York, for Honolulu.

MEMORANDA.

Per Alameda—Sailed from Sydney, Aug. 29, 4 p. m.; from Auckland, Sept. 2, 2 p. m. and from Apia, Sept. 7, noon.

IMPORTS.

Per Alameda—8 c. wine, 11 c. champagne, 10 c. cheese, 100 c. whiskey, 20 c. condensed milk, 5 c. electric lamps, 240 c. mullet, 50 c. gin, 24 c. mds., 6 c. dry goods, 8 c. limes.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Alameda—F. A. Schaefer & Co., E. Hoffmeyer & Co., Henry May & Co., D. G. Camarines, order, Macfarlane & Co., Gosselin & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., G. Andrews, holders through B and L.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, co-captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Makaweli, per smit. Kauai, Sept. 13—Mrs. Beier, J. Donra.

From Kapaa, per smit. James Maikes, Sept. 14—Miss Kahala, M. D. Monsarrat, M. Nosty, Mr. von Hamm.

From San Francisco, per smit. Moana, Sept. 14—W. G. Walker and wife, Mrs. N. Janice, Mrs. L. Alteritz, Hy Alteritz, A. L. Louisson, Miss L. E. Patch, F. W. Dickson, J. Monsarrat, wife and son, Miss Mary Alexander, S. H. Wilson, and wife, Miss Edna C. Bonner, Mrs. E. L. Turner, Miss Cornell Stratton, S. E. Bishop and wife, Mrs. A. S. Canha, Mrs. E. B. Cousins, Miss Killean, Martin Smith, Mrs. Nevarance, Mrs. G. E. Geim, Mrs. A. M. Allen, Miss Allen, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, wife and three children, Miss Northrop, Mrs. L. Wright, T. W. Lee, and wife, Mr. S. D. Dye and wife, Herbert Williams, George S. Smith, J. B. Robertson, C. H. Smith, Mrs. L. T. Daniel, Rev. Silas Perry and wife, Frank W. Jacobs, Emmett May, H. Krueger, W. C. Day, C. H. Tyler and wife, Mr. W. C. Gregg, wife and four children, F. W. Smith, wife and infant, Miss Kate D. Watson, J. P. Kealey, W. M. White, E. Dowsett, Rev. C. Austin, M. Louison and wife, C. M. Reynolds, C. S. Desky, J. G. Pratt, J. A. Cruickshank, W. J. Lowrie, Miss McDonald, Rothwell children, (2), Thomas Rain, Walker, W. E. Taylor and wife, F. W. Macfarlane and wife, Miss C. L. Ziegler, Miss Josephine Curtner, G. H. Endre, R. H. Groves, T. R. Girard, R. M. Truman, Miss Mist, Miss Watt, M. M. Crookshank and wife, Miss Agnes Alexander, M. Bernstein, Peter High, E. M. Smith, Miss M. C. Alexander.

Departed.

For Waikiki, per smit. W. G. Hall, Sept. 13—Miss Alice Ewart, Mrs. C. H. Spaulding, A. V. Peters, J. Vincent, R. Nagno, C. B. Makee, A. Dreier, W. Hancock, W. Y. Afong, Geo. Abbey, Ako, R. Skiana and wife.

Capt. Anderson, some time pirate of Hawaii, master of the sloop Spray and lately navigator for the lost and strayed schooner Tetanua, in which he sailed to Tahiti some months ago, has been heard from. He shipped aboard Vaani on August 16th in German bark La Platte as second mate, for Liverpool.

The Maui, from Hilo, and Ke Au Hau, arrived in port about 9 o'clock General cargo, and three passengers were brought by the former. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and Mr. Mayfield had neither freight nor passengers.

About 6,000 tons of coal is on the way to Honolulu from Newcastle, as follows: Bark Hayfruen, 902 tons (Bark); bark Helen Denny, 1,000 tons (Greta); bark Westgate, 1,814 tons (Greta); bark Fantasia, 1,270 tons (Greta); and bark Carrizal, 549 tons (Greta).

WHARF AND WAVE.

Seventeen sailing vessels in port. Coal freight from Newcastle are in port quantities.

The Hawaiian Planter, from Layman Island, is due next Saturday.

The steamship City of Columbia's sailing for Seattle has been postponed.

The cutter General Gordon is discharging at new Fort street wharf.

The rollers Colusa and Wrestler, in ballast for Royal Roads, will sail this week.

The harbor was full of racing craft last evening, practicing for tomorrow's regatta.

The City of Columbia coaled yesterday and is awaiting orders for sailing at Brewer's wharf.

The schooner Harvester and Freedo are discharging and the bark C. F. Sargent is taking on ballast at Pacific Mail wharf.

Capt. Anderson, of the schooner Chas. E. Falk, which arrived from Eureka last Wednesday, is accompanied by his wife.

The next mail steamer from the Coast is the Coptic, due one week from today. The Gaelic, from Yokohama, will arrive on the same day.

The schooner Waialua goes on the marine railway this afternoon for an overhauling. She brought in a full cargo of rice yesterday morning from Hanalei.

The libel for \$15,000 against the Columbia is returnable tomorrow. It is now certain that she will not get away until after the hearing.

The dredger is getting its nose in close proximity with the pilot's office. Next week the dredger will resume work in the channel, on the sand spit Waikiki of the light house.

The steamer Moana will be in San Francisco September 1 from Port Blakely, destined for the Island trade, for the Inter Island Company. The engines are to be put in place by the Fulton Iron Works and she will be ready to sail for San Francisco about Sept. 1st.

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Stock Exchange.

There was a pronounced stiffening of prices on Change yesterday. Considerable stock was offered, but all at advanced figures. A big lot 225 shares, of Mutual Telephone changed hands between boards at \$14. This is one of the strongest of local stocks. Following offers of stock were made: Brewer & Co., \$600; Ewa, \$245; Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$175; Honoulu, \$225; Honolulu, \$390; Haiku, \$250; Kahuku, \$150; Oahu Assessable, \$130; Okala, \$100; Pacific Sugar Mill, \$120; Pepee, \$210; Pioneer, \$400; Wailuku, \$200; Waimanalo, \$195; Waianae, \$210; Wilder S. S. Co., \$110; I. L. S. N. Co., \$150; Hawaiian Electric, \$250. An offer of \$200 for Hawaiian Electric was posted.

For Sidney, per smit. Moana, Sept. 14—Owen Moore, J. H. Brinton, S. S. Merrill and wife, J. M. Howard, H. H. Edwards, J. H. Carew, J. Martin Miller.

For Kapaa, per smit. James Macee, Sept. 15—W. C. H. Deverill and wife, S. W. Wilcox and wife, Father Sylvester, H. A. Isenberg and wife.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Cruiser Philadelphia, Wadleigh, Hilo, Aug. 27.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. bk. C. F. Sargent, Haskill, Nainamo, August 2.

Br. sh. Vincent, Brize, Newcastle, Aug. 13.

Am. bk. Colusa, Ewart, Newcastle, Aug. 14.

Am. bktne. S. G. Wilder, McNiell, San Francisco, August 20.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, Aug. 23.

Am. bk. Fresno, Nainamo, Aug. 3.

Br. bk. General Gordon, Worrall, Newcastle, Aug. 27.

Am. bk. Wilna, Slater, Nainamo, September 5.

Am. bktne. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, Aug. 26.

Am. ship John A. Briggs, Balch, Newcastle, Sept. 8.

Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg, Wuhrmann, Liverpool, Sept. 6.

Star, City of Columbia, Milnor, Seattle, Sept. 10.

Am. sh. Isaac Reed, Watt, Baltimore, Sept. 14.

Am. sch. Chas. E. Falk, Anderson, Eureka, Sept. 14.

Ch. ship Star of Italy, Westere, Newcastle, Sept. 14.

C. S. Tator, the Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp McKinley, is in the hospital with a very bad knee. He hurt it a few days ago, after which a swelling appeared. An operation will now have to be undergone. Wm. Perkins, a private of Company K, First New York, has been detailed by Col. Barber to take charge of the camp hall in the absence of the secretary.

BY AUTHORITY

DAVID CENTER, Esq., his this day appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waikiki, Island of Oahu, dated June 22nd, 1898, recorded Liber 125, page 222, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

NOTICE is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property can be sold by said mortgagee will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 3rd day of October, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. CASTLE.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1898.
WM. R. CASTLE, Trustee.
Mortgages.

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